

Production of heavy states via relativistic bubble expansion

2010.02590 and 2101.05721

with Aleksandr Azatov and Wen Yin

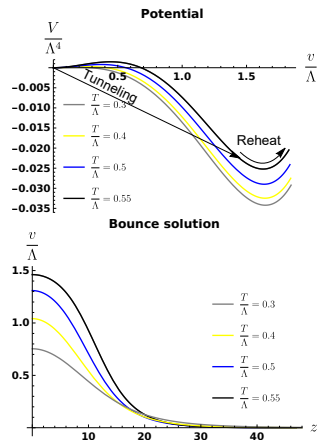
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SISSA

November 3, 2021

Nucleation and early expansion

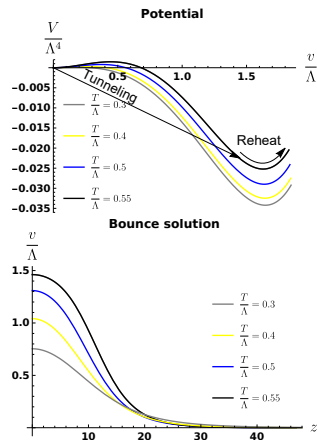
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$$\phi(r) = \frac{v}{2} \left(1 - \tanh \left(\frac{r - R_c}{L_w} \right) \right), \quad L_w \sim \frac{1}{M}$$

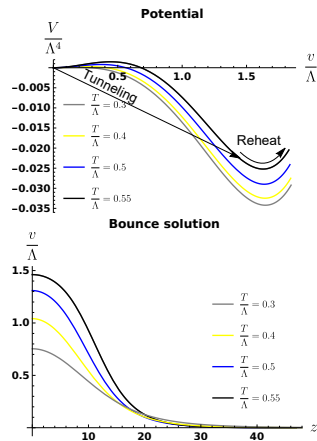


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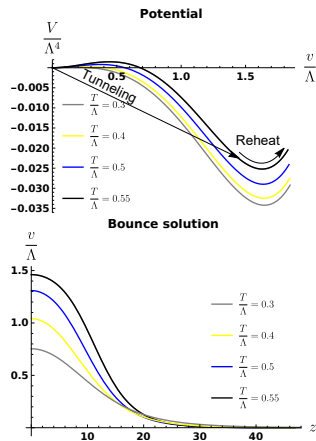
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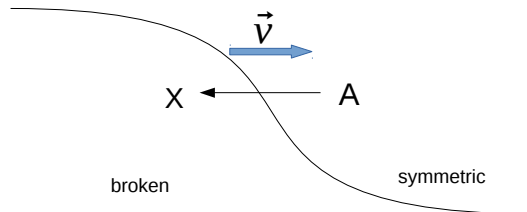
- Energy released $\epsilon \equiv \Delta V$
- Pressureless expansion

$$\gamma_{wp} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v_w^2}} \Rightarrow \gamma_{wp} \propto R$$



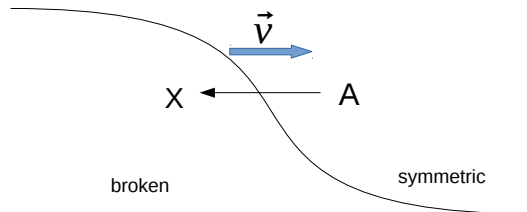
Velocity

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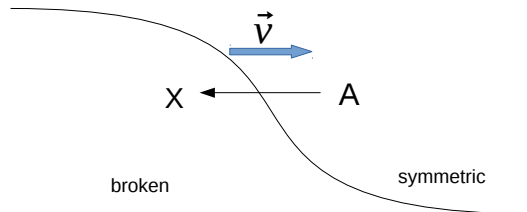
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- ▶ Pressure on the wall [2010.02590]

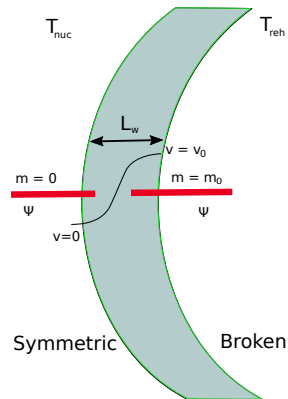
$$\mathcal{P} = \int \frac{p_z d^3 p}{p_0 (2\pi)^3} f_A(p) \times \sum_X \int dP_{A \rightarrow X} (p_A^Z - p_X^Z)$$



Pressure from 1 to 1

► Pressure on the wall

$$\mathcal{P} = \int \frac{p_z d^3 p}{p_0 (2\pi)^3} f_{\Psi_i}(p) \times \sum_{\Psi_i} \int dP_{i \rightarrow i} (p_{i,out}^Z - p_{i,in}^Z)$$



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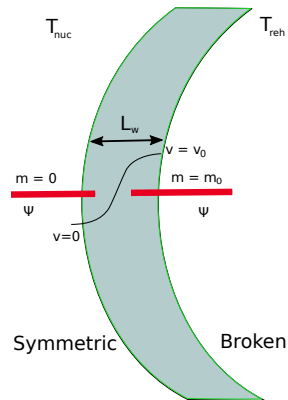
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- LO relativistic pressure [0903.4099]

$$\int dP_{i \rightarrow i} \rightarrow 1, \quad (p_{i,out}^Z - p_{i,in}^Z) \approx \frac{\Delta m_i^2}{2E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\mathcal{P}_{1 \rightarrow 1} \rightarrow \sum_i \frac{\Delta m_i^2 T^2}{24} c_i},$$

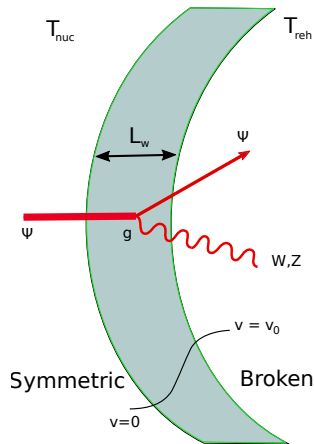
$$\Delta m_i^2 \equiv m_{bro,i}^2 - m_{sym,i}^2$$



Pressure by splitting

- NLO relativistic pressure; gauge bosons V [1703.08215]

$$E_\psi \sim p_{z,\psi} \sim \gamma_{wp} T \gg T \quad \text{WKB applicable} \quad \frac{dp_z}{dz} \ll p_z^2$$



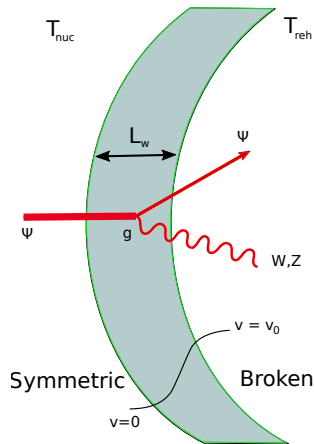
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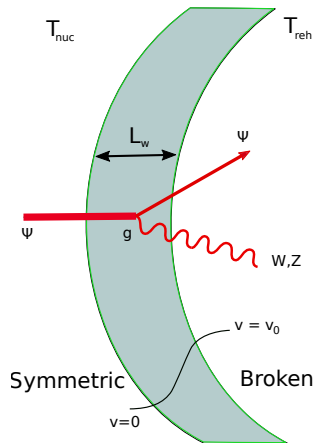
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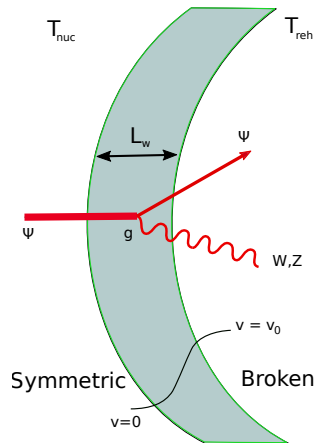


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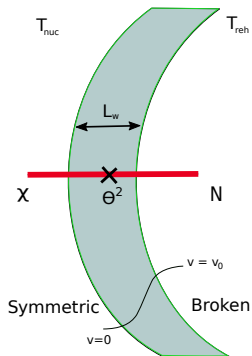
- Pressure induced

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{1 \rightarrow 2} \sim \sum_i g_i \frac{g^3 v}{16\pi^2} \gamma_{wp} T^3$$



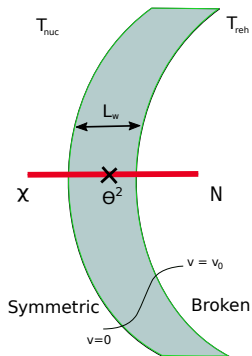
Pressure by mixing with heavy states [2010.02590]

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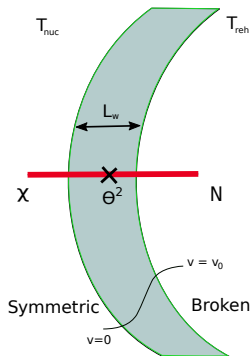
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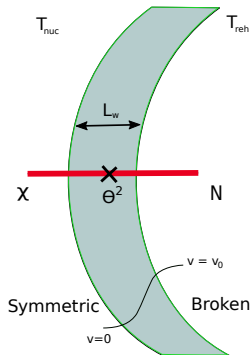
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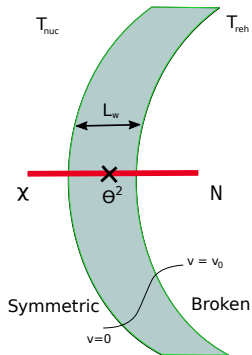
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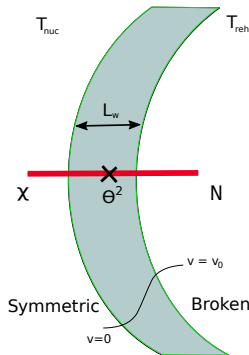
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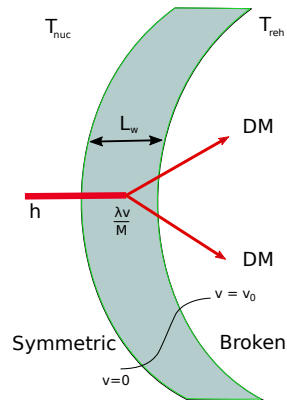
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$$\Delta P_{mixing} \approx \frac{Y^2 T^2 v^2}{48} \Theta(\gamma_{wp} T - M_N^2 L_w)$$

Pressure depends on M_N only in the Θ -function

Production mechanism[2101.05721]

- Portal Dark Matter: $\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{\lambda}{2}h^2\phi^2 - M_\phi^2\phi^2 - V(h)$



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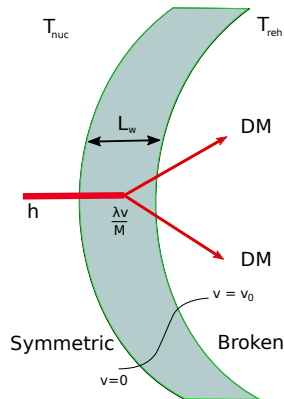
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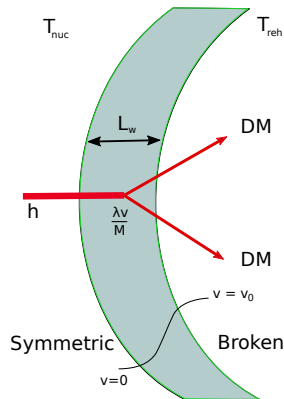
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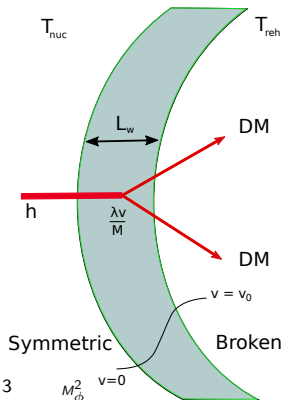
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► Behind the wall, accumulation of relics ϕ

$$n_\phi^{\text{BE}} \approx \frac{T^3}{12\pi^4} \frac{\lambda^2 v^2}{M_\phi^2} e^{-\frac{M_\phi^2}{2vT\gamma_{wp}}} + \mathcal{O}(1/\gamma_w)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_{\phi, \text{BE}}^{\text{today}} h^2 \approx 5.4 \times 10^5 \times \left(\frac{1}{g_{\star S}(T_{\text{reh}})} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda^2 v}{M_\phi} \right) \left(\frac{v}{\text{GeV}} \right) \left(\frac{T_{\text{nuc}}}{T_{\text{reh}}} \right)^3 e^{-\frac{M_\phi^2}{2vT\gamma_{wp}}}$$



Idea: production of heavy states

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- ▶ Caveat: wall suppression for $\Delta p_z L_w > 1$

Back up

Back up slides

Can γ_{wp} be large enough to produce ϕ of M_ϕ ?

Transition strong enough : $\Delta V > \Delta \mathcal{P}_{LO}$

Transition sector *without* Gauge Bosons

$$\Delta \mathcal{P} = \Delta \mathcal{P}_{LO}$$

\Downarrow

Runaway regime: acceleration until collision

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\Rightarrow

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Transition sector *with* Gauge Bosons

$$\Delta \mathcal{P} = \Delta \mathcal{P}_{LO} + \Delta \mathcal{P}_{NLO}$$

\Downarrow

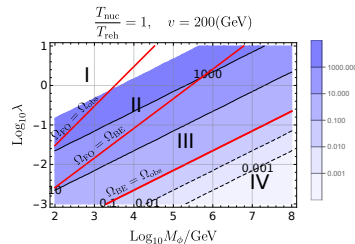
$$\gamma_{w,MAX} \approx \text{Min} \left[\frac{M_{pl} T_{nuc}}{v^2}, \frac{16\pi^2}{g_i g_{gauge}^3} \left(\frac{v}{T_{nuc}} \right)^3 \right]$$

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Putting ourselves in our universe: $\Omega_{\phi, \text{BE}}^{\text{today}} h^2 \approx 0.12$ and freeze-out

- If ϕ was in *thermal equilibrium*:

$$\Omega_{\phi, \text{FO}}^{\text{today}} h^2 \approx 0.1 \left(\frac{0.03}{\lambda} \right)^2 \left(\frac{M_\phi}{100 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$



Large over-production of DM

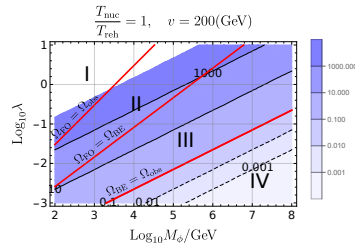
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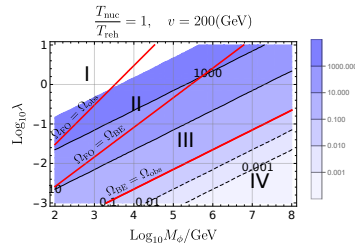
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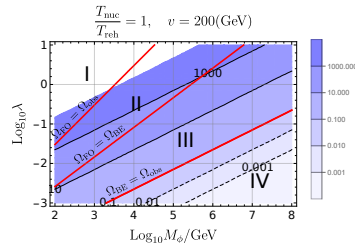
- Annihilation of DM after production: $\Gamma_{\text{ann}} \sim \sigma_{\phi\phi} v_{\text{rel}} n_\phi > H \Rightarrow$ **Annihilation**

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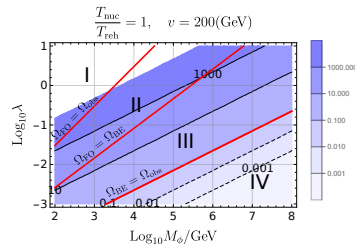
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- Large supercooling: $\left(\frac{T_{\text{nuc}}}{T_{\text{reh}}} \right) \ll 1$

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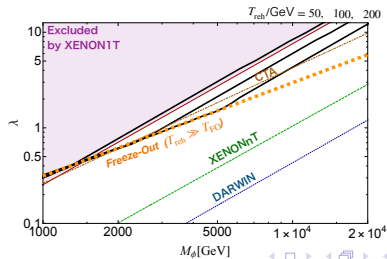
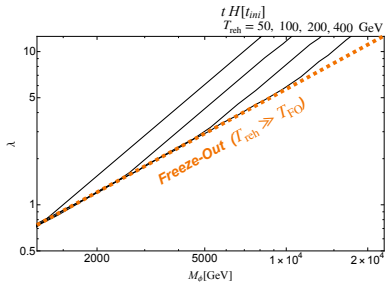
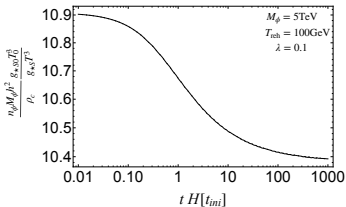
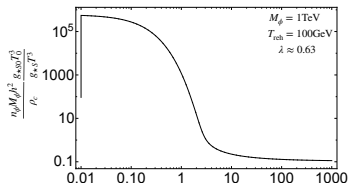
Large over-production of DM

Remedy to the over-production?

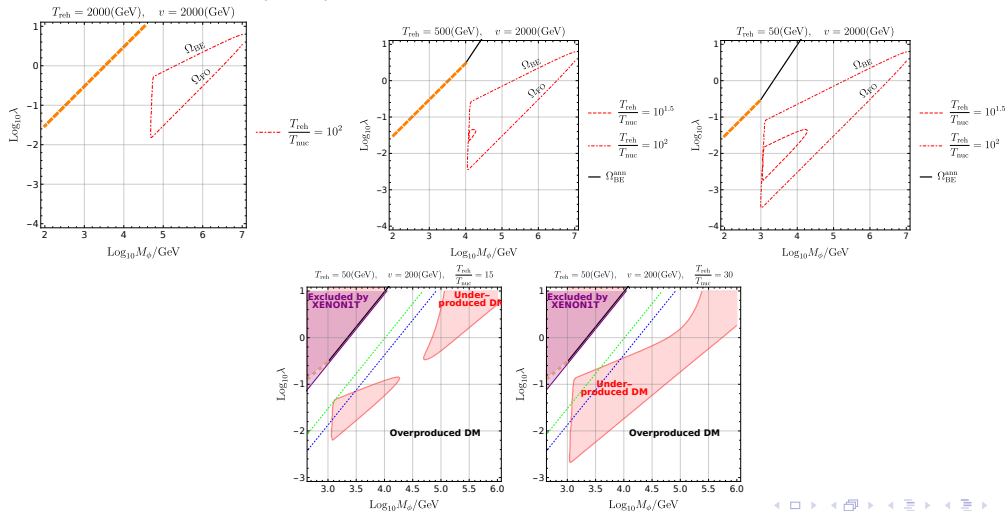
- Annihilation of DM after production: $\Gamma_{\text{ann}} \sim \sigma_{\phi\phi} v_{\text{rel}} n_\phi > H \Rightarrow$ **Annihilation**
- Large supercooling: $\left(\frac{T_{\text{nuc}}}{T_{\text{reh}}} \right) \ll 1$
- ϕ was never in thermal equilibrium

Annihilation after production

$$\Gamma_{\text{ann}} \sim \sigma_{\phi\phi} v_{\text{rel}} n_{\phi} > H \Rightarrow \frac{T_{\text{reh}}}{16\pi M_{\phi}^2} \gtrsim \frac{T_{\text{reh}}^2}{M_{\text{Pl}}} \Rightarrow \text{Annihilation}$$



Large supercooling: $\left(\frac{T_{\text{nuc}}}{T_{\text{reh}}}\right) \ll 1$



ϕ was never in thermal equilibrium

- Reheating after inflation was too late:

$$T_R \ll T_{\text{FO}} \approx \frac{M_\phi}{20} \quad (\text{No FO condition})$$

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- Maximal DM mass that can be produced in that way:

$$\lambda < 4\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad M_\phi < M_\phi^{\text{MAX}} \approx 5 \times 10^6 \left(\frac{v}{\text{GeV}} \right)^2 \text{ GeV}$$

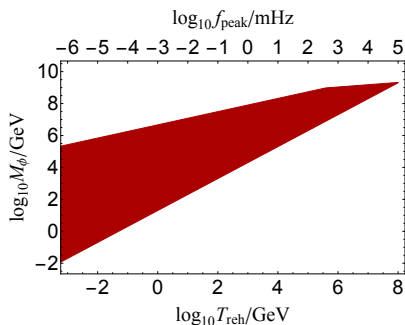
observable GW from DM production mechanism

Strong GW signal

Strong GW signal obtained for: long supercooling, large bubbles, fast walls

⇒ **This is exactly the regime for optimal DM production**

$$10^{-6} \text{ mHz} \lesssim f_{\text{peak}} \lesssim 100 \text{ Hz}$$



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